

Allies' Great Offensive Prelude to Foes' Downfall

Garvin Says Britain Is Now Ready to Sustain Main Burden in Field and Entente Will Maintain Aggression—All-round Pressure To Be Kept Up Through Winter.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, Sept. 9.—The general and simultaneous offensive by the Allies has already achieved formidable results on every side, but it is only a prelude to what will follow. In itself it means the irreversible downfall of German strategy and the destruction of the German claim to superior military genius. Whatever else happens the overthrow of that very massive superstition is going to have a vast moral effect. It will seem as though all human thought had been freed from the oppression of a nightmare. Civilized people will wonder that they were content to breathe for so many years the atmosphere that weighed on the world in the decades before the war.

Germany, by infinite provocation and arrogance, has herself created what otherwise could by no possibility have existed—the greatest of all recorded alliances with a combined military power which is colossal and up to a certain point will be remorseless. That is the real monster unwittingly called into being by the Teutonic Frankenstein. As we saw, he will make fearful efforts to save himself from being devoured by his own creation, but the efforts will be without avail.

Last week I showed that the German war-caste will struggle for the better part of a year at least and will try to compel the Kaiser's people to fight to the last gasp before yielding the indispensable terms. That is a policy more easy for the baffled caste to threaten now than for the deluded nation to execute in the circumstances of next spring and summer. With the end of August the enemy will have secured one main point. Ultimately there will be an extensive German retreat in the East, but not before the occupied Slav areas have served a useful purpose. The harvests will be gathered in. With little regard to the local inhabitants or to natural rights of any kind, grain and stock will be swept into Germany so as to provision that empire to stand siege for another six or nine months. As you know, German boys of seventeen will be called up. As for males below that age not even Germans, we suppose, will give their children to Melchior. In this way, with the weapon factories in full blast, the enemy rightly expects to keep a huge force afoot in spite of all and to effect prodigies in the way of turning out equipment during the winter.

Two things are apparently still hoped for with more or less energy and confidence. The French and British are to be prevented from making progress except by inches. What the Western Allies design as a "slow push," ending in rupture of the hostile front, is to be converted by the enemy's resistance into a mere crawl, with no strategical result whatever.

On the other side of Europe Hindenburg is vaguely expected by the German people "to hit the Russians on the head." The German people do not know that the master of local tactics at Tannenberg has done nothing since to show himself a God-gifted deliverer. The Hindenburg legend has been for the most part the exploitation of a name. His character is tough, however, and his staff able. The Russians quite expect to have a full measure of trouble with him. The readers of The Tribune will perceive that as usual I do even justice to the enemy's view of his own prospects.

Allies to Keep Offensive.

Nevertheless, the important thing is not what the Germans will do in their turn but what the Allies will do next and afterward. For the Allies have got the initiative now and they mean to keep it. The first thing, after the strain at Verdun was relieved, was to take more far-reaching measures for defeating every German plan for the exhaustion of France. A few months ago how to get well through another winter seemed the haggard problem for the republic. It is solved. The French are preparing with good heart to face the third winter and see it out. It is no secret that they expect Britain to take over a further stretch of the front. That will doubtless happen in due time. It has long been regarded by us and our allies alike as an inevitable extension of the movement that took place in the Verdun crisis when the British armies under Sir Douglas Haig began to reach down to the Somme. I refer to this because an expedition to France on this point has been published and I make no doubt that they will be fulfilled. Our friends in the United States, those who are not our friends, will mark with respect that Britain as an ally is still proving better and better than her word. It is rather wonderful for any historical or military student to think that before the end of the year British troops may well be driving back the Germans on all the roads between Belgium and Paris. General Joffre has explained to an American observer that France, as an armed nation, is larger than ever, and will of course have an artillery more than proportionately greater. When you remember that this magnificent force of the republic will be concentrated and applied on a shorter line, you will agree that the Germans imagined a vain thing when they contemplated the elimination of France.

Main Burden Now on Britain.

As for Britain, taking all things together, the main burden of the war must henceforth fall on her, and she is quite prepared. Long since I ventured to say that the conditions of victory was comprised in the four M's: man, marine, munitions, money. In the three last of these elements of power Britain's contribution is, of course, incomparably greater. As for man, we shall have put at least six millions through our fighting services before the end of the war, and more if need be. This achievement is gigantic and hard-earned, far beyond approach by anything else recorded in history. All nations are now, even the Germans, muddle more or less. Every single intelligent, without exception, has muddled some things. The scale of the war is so much more monstrous than the scale of any war fought before. But there is no muddling about Britain now, nor will there be. Thus the British offensive in the West, with more moral resources than it cares now to disclose, will pursue with certain deliberate, serene its steady and widening thrust.

The question that interests us now is: What maximum standard of munition output may the enemy reach? We have so far about being able to surpass his standard, whatever it may be. We have, of course, to divert a large percentage of our industrial energy to the needs of the navy. But even then, apart from American supplies, the British and French populations may be relied upon to outwork thoroughly the population of Germany alone. Even more completely will Austria and Turkey be outworked by the munition factories of Russia, Italy and Japan. As the French mean to break the Germans if we have to mass batteries of great wheels to wheel from the North Sea to Alsace. The Italians, as you know, have been twice as resolute as they have been yet. Russia in six months will face the Germans with an equality of heavy battering never added to her other assets. This is why I say that the Allies' general offensive is but a prelude to pressure that will be exerted with increasing intensity from now to next summer if need be. The Allies now wear down any possible German counter-attack and resume. They mean to crush Germany on converging lines, and they are determined to effect a permanent settlement on German soil. It is a process, no doubt, that Grant

ALLIES' PACT MAY HURT U. S. TRADE

National Foreign Trade Council Points Out Peril in Its Report.

MANY NEW TREATIES
NEEDED AFTER WAR

Industrial Battle After
Peace Is Declared Will
Affect This Country.

The National Foreign Trade Council made public yesterday a report on the probable effects of European economic alliances upon United States commerce, pointing out, among other things, that one great need of the near future will be the education of the American pub-

lic in the importance of the treaty-making power.

"More treaty making," says the report, "will be in progress in the five years after the declaration of peace than in any similar period of the world's history. Many treaties between the United States and European governments are ancient, with obsolete phraseology. Even with no European disposal on to discriminate against the United States, certain changes will be inevitable. This renders highly important the United States treaty-making power."

"The State Department now lacks, but should immediately provide, skilled resources for the study of the entire treaty situation. The education of American public opinion to treaty legislation is imperative. Their parliamentary system gives European governments a superior efficiency in treaty making as compared with the United States. The history of commercial treaties is marked by frequent Senatorial disregard of recommendations of the State Department. A necessity of a two-thirds Senate vote for ratification requires that treaties hereafter be so drawn as to command general approval—a difficult task, which can be accom-

plished only by the most careful consultation of public opinion prior to negotiation, the most skillful handling of the American case in the diplomatic exchanges, and convincing presentation of the facts, in order to command sentiment in favor of ratification and maintenance of the treaty obligation afterward."

"War After War" Foreseen.

"While some authorities contend," the report continues, "that the commercial preferences implied in the Paris resolution of the Entente Allies are impractical and will flatten under pressure of the dependence of European nations upon each other, including their enemies, the present fact is that two economic alliances have already been created, for the war abrogated the most-favored-nation relation between the powers now enemies. The Paris resolutions declare the Allies agree that the benefit of most-favored-nation treatment will not be granted enemy powers during a number of years. How far will 'war after war' obtain?"

"Investigation reveals that the United States in the year before the war, 1913, sent 77.61 per cent of its exports to the belligerent countries and derived 72.85 per cent of its imports from them. Therefore any sweeping change of tariff, navigation or financial policy of either group of Allies may seriously affect the prosperity of the United States, in which foreign trade is a vital element. "The foreign trade of the United States for a century has increased in

a world of relaxing trade restrictions. If the members of either the Allies or the Central Economic Alliance seek by differential tariffs to prefer each other and their respective colonies, a discrimination against the products of the United States will automatically be created. If special shipping arrangements are carried so far as artificially to create lower freight rates for Allied than for neutral commerce, the parity of ocean freight charges to and from American ports, as compared with and from European ports, which has been one cause of toleration of American dependence upon foreign carriers will be disturbed. Whatever may be the result of the Paris resolutions, the result of the European nations' dependence upon preferential advantages in those countries which have shared the burdens of war."

United States May Suffer.

Asking whether either the Entente or the Central Economic Alliance, particularly if the United Kingdom adopts either a revenue or protective tariff, will continue to accord most-favored-nation treatment to the United States or will demand exclusive concessions under the American tariff as the price of favorable admission of American products to their markets, the report says: "Appreciation of the necessity of retaliatory weapons, if the great industrial nations should embark upon a policy of trade preferences and discriminations, is indicated in recent American legislation."

Discussing the pledge of the Entente Allies at the June Paris Economic Con-

ference to effect special agreements for the interchange of raw materials and to conserve their use to the Allies before all other countries, the report says:

"The self-sufficiency of the Allied group is the logical goal of this agreement, precisely as British Imperial self-sufficiency was the goal of the Chamberlain policy. Leaving aside the problem of whether the United Kingdom will consent to a tax on food, the question is whether such a policy adopted by all the Allied group would deprive the United States of any of its present outlet for foodstuffs or raw materials. The United colonial and Russian production of foodstuffs and raw materials was not equal to the ante-bellum necessities of the Allies. Would a preference stimulate production to the point of self-sufficiency? If the Allies were obliged still to depend upon their own raw materials, admitted to the consuming Allied countries at a lower tariff rate than those of neutral or enemy origin, would not the price find a common level?"

Export Trade to Drop.

"The recovery of a portion of the American gold reserve, which supports an unprecedented structure of domestic and foreign credit, is essential to the restoration of European prosperity after the war, and this would logically seem to be one effect of the economic alliances now being devised and the competition, which will bring back the trade which by the curtailment of European production and competition has given American merchandise a greater

access to European markets and a larger share of neutral markets. A violent reversal of the flow of gold would rudely disturb the structure of domestic bank credits reared upon it. The primary safeguard must be a stimulation of exports of the merchandise required in peace to take the place of the abnormal demand for munitions and abnormal export of other articles. A diminution of our present inflated export trade is inevitable, but the danger is that European cooperation and trade preferences may be carried so far as artificially to restrain American foreign trade and carry it below our normal equity in world commerce."

ALL THE LITTLE FISH ARE REGISTERING JOY

They're Going To Be on Dress Parade in Brooklyn Aquarium.

Every little fish in the Brooklyn Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is wiggling in joyful anticipation of the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Aquarium Society, Inc., which begins on September 21 and ends September 24.

Prizes will be given for well-bred goldfish and for display tanks. King Bull-Bull, "the thousand-dollar lion-head" (whatever that means), will be on exhibition.

Women's Transparent Rain-coats, \$12.50 & \$16.50

Made of transparent Japanese oil silk, in black, blue, red, green, tan and brown. Sixth Floor.

In the Women's Dress Department, Monday.

An Extraordinary Special Offering of

Women's Autumn Dresses of Satin and Charmeuse, \$25

Six charming models—one of which is illustrated—three for street wear and three dressy designs for afternoon occasions. Copies of recently imported French creations, at a fraction of the cost of their expensive originals.



The Street Dresses

Long, straight models, with beautiful bead embroidery; box plaited Russian blouse dresses of charmeuse, trimmed with mole, and long line "Redingote" frocks, embellished with metallic embroidery.

The Afternoon Dresses

Comprise straight-line models with borders of wool embroidery; waistline models of crepe meteor with bead embroidery and effective frocks of satin with Georgette crepe waists and sleeves combined with satin.

Obtainable in silver grey, Hague blue, taupe, plum, mistaria, navy and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

In the Blouse Department Monday

Delightful Autumn Blouses for Women

PARIS has created for Fall the most effective blouses imaginable. The model illustrated, and those described, are not only truly interpretive of the mode, but are unusually attractive in price.

At \$2.98—Charming Blouses of striped and plaid taffeta, in new tailored effects, with high and low collars. Especially suited to wear with the new suits.

At \$5—A chic blouse of plaid taffeta with upper part and sleeves developed in Georgette crepe in shades to match. Novelty cuffs and deep collar outlined with hemstitching.

At \$5.95—Illustrated. Attractive blouses of fine white embroidered net, with dainty net camisole trimmed with bands of satin ribbon and lace. Deep collar and cuffs trimmed with fine lace insertions.

Beginning Monday, Sept. 11.

Special Demonstration of New Binner Corsets

The one corset which will most effectively support your new Autumn apparel and give your figure the exquisite, graceful lines of present fashion is the Binner Corset.

Miss Kate Mara Will Demonstrate

new models in Binner Corsets to-morrow and throughout this week, and a staff of expert corsetiers will be on hand to help you select a model best suited to your individual requirements.

Prices Range from \$5 to \$13.50

And for stout and extra-size figures, from \$6 to \$25

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Tomorrow—Two Exceptional Values in

Women's Fancy Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

THESE values are so impressive, in the face of unprecedented wholesale costs, that one glance will convince the most skeptical of Saks' supremacy not alone in style, but in value.

At each price the range of models is not confined to the dictates of one style centre, but is representative of the combined originality of the world's most famous couturiers.



\$35



\$25

At \$25—Copies of high-priced imported models, in plain tailored sport and dressy effects, showing medium and three-quarter length coats. The materials include wool velour, men's wear serge, gabardine and broadcloth, in Burgundy, Java, taupe, green, plum, black and navy. All handsomely lined and interlined. Sizes to 44.

At \$35—New sport suits with convertible collars. Smart tailored models with beautiful fur collars, showing straight-line coats with fancy ripple and full flare from waistline. Also—dressy models, artistically embroidered in contrasting colors.

Developed in chiffon broadcloth, wool velour, gabardine and Poiret twill. Each suit beautifully lined with silk and warmly interlined.

Also—A Choice Selection of Suits,

authentic copies of late imported models, in a wide range of the most beautiful materials for Fall wear, elaborately trimmed with the most wanted furs. At each price the values are nothing short of phenomenal.

\$39.50, \$45 and \$50

To-morrow, Monday, on the Main Floor

An Extraordinary Sale of Umbrellas, \$2.35

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Six hundred umbrellas of the finest kind—all NEW and perfect in every particular. Made of

taffeta silk, union taffeta silk and silk and cotton mixtures

in black; also blue, green and Burgundy for women.

The Handles: All kinds of carved woods; green ebony; short loop handles, and a large variety of sterling silver trimmed curved and straight effects.

In the Fur Department Monday

Smart Fur Coats and Sets Most modestly priced

Unusually advantageous purchases, made long before the recent advance in fur prices, enable us to offer for a limited time only superior quality fur coats and sets at prices which would be impossible if based on present wholesale costs.

Every piece offered is modeled according to the latest decree of foreign couturiers, and not one piece can be duplicated at these attractive prices later in the season.

Hudson Seal Coat

(Illustrated), with collar, cuffs and border of black lynx, lined with flowered silk lining. \$350



\$350

Hudson Seal Coat (seal dyed muskrat), 40 inches long. Latest model. \$100

Hudson Seal Coat, made of choice quality skins, with semi-cape collar and fancy cuffs. \$150

Near Seal Coat (seal dyed cone), 40 inches long. \$67.50

Desirable Muffs, Scarfs, and Sets

Black Lynx Muffs...\$22.50 Mole Skin Scarfs...\$35.00
Black Lynx Animal Scarfs...\$22.50 Kolinsky Muffs...\$37.50
Skunk Muffs...\$19.50 Kolinsky Scarfs...\$35.00
Skunk Scarfs...\$8.50 to \$150 Poiret Fox Sets...\$67.50
Mole Skin Muffs...\$22.50 Im. Silver Pointed Fox Sets...\$99.50

Gray Hair Goods Attractively Priced Monday

We make a special feature of gray switches and transformations. These specials are for Monday only:

Gray Switches, 20 inches long...\$2.95
Gray Switches, 22 inches long...\$3.45
Gray Switches, 24 inches long...\$5.45
Transformations...\$5.45
Transformations...\$8.45

For tomorrow, Monday, only

Smart Fall Coats for Women at \$19.50

One model illustrated at right. More charming coats for Autumn have yet to be introduced; reflected in their captivating lines are the most becoming style features embodied in recently imported models.

Made of wool velour, in seven-eighth length ripple back and belted front effects. Full deep sailor collar and cuffs are trimmed with heavier plush.

Colors:—brown, taupe, green or navy. In all sizes.



\$19.50

Also—Smart Street Coats at \$29.50

Fashioned of wool velour—the most popular material for Fall wear

Seven-eighth length full ripple and belted model coats, tailored and finished equal to garments usually sold at much higher prices. Made with Raglan sleeve and large collar of near seal or mouflon. Lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Colors: green, brown, taupe, navy, plum and black.

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Will Amaze You
Hear it at the
KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave at 29th St